(c) As per latest data available, the provisional figures of the trade between India and Hungary during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. crores)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (April-December) (9 months)
Imports from Hungary into India . .	39.14	26.64	28 61
Exports from India to Hungary . .	21.96	19.74	20.40
TOTAL TURNOVER . .	61.10	46.38	49.01

Non-charging of interest at appropriate rates by Banks

1871. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of non-charging of interest at appropriate rates have been noticed by the Internal Audit and Statutory Audit of the nationalised banks during the past two years *i.e.* 1984 and 1985;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the total loss suffered thereby during the above period; and

(d) whether any responsiblity has been fixed on any of the bank officials; if so, what are the details in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (d) Public Sector Banks have reported that they have come across a few cases where interest has not been charged at the prescribed rates. These are generally occasioned due to wrong calculation of the interest products, incorrect interpretation of the prescribed rates of interest or in some cases due to *malafide* intentions. These are detected at the time of the inspection of the branches or at the time of internal audit of the banks by the banks own staff or by the external auditors or at the time of statutory audit of the branches by the branch statutory auditors.

Wherever instances of short collection of interest is detected appropriate action is taken by he bank concerned to recover the revenue loss from the constituent concerned. Wherever staff accountability is involved appropriate action is initiated against the staff concerned.

Since the detection of loss of income and its realisation is a continuing process, and are at various stages it is not possible to indicate precisely the extent of loss suffered by banks during the years 1984 and 1985.

Proposal for import of sugar and edible oil

1872. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import a large quantity of sugar and edible oil;

(b) if so, what is the quantity and the value of edible oil and sugar to be imported during 1986-87; and

(c) what are the reasons for the import of the above items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c) Import of sugar and edible oil is made to meet the gap between domestic demand and production. Since India is a major importer of both these commodities, it would not be in commercial interest to disclose their import plans.

Criteria For Extending Credit to Industrial Units by Nationalised Banks

1873. DR. R. K. PODDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for extending credit to industrial units by nationalised banks;

(b) whether there is any different criteria for large, medium and small scale units; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the procedure for recovering credit from large, medium and small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) All commercial banks, including the nationalised banks extend working capital finance and term loans to industrial units, on the basis of lending norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India. With a view to closely supervising credit extended by banks to larger borrowers, it introduced in 1965 the Credit Authorisation Scheme (CAS) under which proposals for working capital limits for Rs. 1 crore and above for industrial and trading concerns were required to be referred to it for prior authorisation. In August and September, 1975 based on the Report of the Tandon Committee, detailed instructions applicable to all borrowers with working capital facilities of Rs. 10 lakhs and above were issued to banks on inventory/receivables norms which they were expected to follow for working out the working capital limits. The cut off point for advances requiring the Reserve Bank of India's prior authorisation has been revised from time to time. The cut off point for advances at present is Rs. 6 crores in the case of non-exporter borrowers and Rs. 7 crores in the case of exporter borrowers.

Under the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank, special consideration has to be given by banks to the credit needs of the priority sector borrowers which include small scale industrial units. While considering credit proposals, the banks have to be guided largely by the viability of projects, applicants skills/experience, integrity and ability to organise activity or business and not merely by the tangible securities which the borrowers can provide.

(c) So far as working capital limits are concerned, they are normally sanctioned for a specified period, at the end of which a review is made for considering whether the facilities are to be continued at same level or at a reduced/enhanced level. So far as term loans are concerned, number and amount of instalments as also period over which they are to be repaid are fixed at the time of sanction of these loans. Term loans sanctioned to small scale units are normally repayable between three to seven years. If any industrial unit faces problems in adhering to repayment schedule, lending bank reviews the position and if considered necessary, it suitably reschedules instalments.

Construction of 5-Star Hotels on the Eve of Asiad'82

1874. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) how many ITDC 5 Star hotels were planned to be constructed on the eve of the Asiad'82 and at what cost;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on each hotel;